The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,794.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £35; 2nd class £24.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 20th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M. Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 18th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

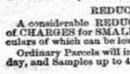
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



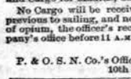
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. Fearn, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any description of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.



THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.), E. J. Baker, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Aden	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 24	£ 9	£ 5
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, during 20 per cent. from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
4 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the late Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110 Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
" VENICE	" 128 " 88	" PARIS	" 209 " 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, a handsome Circular Glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Moss, &c., at Nagpoa Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Carriage, &c., the property of C. Griffiths, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glasswares, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated wares, such as a 6-12 Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Crust, Egg and Pickle Stands, Ice Pitcher, Sperges, Waiter, a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a Dessert Service containing 12 pairs handsome Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Dumb Waiter, Circular, P er, Sofa and Card Tables, Conversation Sofas, Easy and Rocking-room Chairs, all covered with rich crimson Silk Damask, a handsome centre Ottoman, a very rich English Drawing-room Carpet, with border Chiffoniers, a first-class full-size Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, complete, a brougn 6 Light Billiard Lamp, plated single, double and treble Light Hanging Argand Lamp, Iron Pain ed Bedstead, Camp Cots, Reclining Chairs, Washing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, a large Almira, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown r esses, Towel Horse, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, few dozen pots of choice Plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Circular Glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Moss, a Lady's Side saddle in excellent order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and han some Household Furniture, Pla d Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany grand Square riano by Broadwood and Sons, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No 49, Middle Colaba.

ON FRIDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Hous hold Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Morse, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, rich star cut Glasswares, handsome Dinner and Breakfast Services, best Plated wares, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Crust Frame, Ice Pitcher, Table Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as sets of Lamp Tables in 2, 3 and 4 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Circular and Pier Tables, Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, a handsome Pier Glass in gilt frame, Carpets, a first-rate Musical Box playing 8 Tunes, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, Game Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Iron Cot, Cloths and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of by private Contract).

One handsome English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Oakes and Co., with a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses and set of english plated mounted Harness.

A strong serviceable Hansom with Bay Horse and Harness.

Lady and Gentleman's Saddles, Child's Pony Saddle, &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hotel Harbour Bunder, all the Iron Works and fittings for a first-class English-made Stable with 6 Loose Boxes and 6 Stalls, enamelled Iron Mangers and Troughs, Iron Stall Gates, Halter Guards, &c., complete in every respect.

One 14 H. P. Engine and Boiler of first-class make and finish.

A large quantity of old Building Materials, old Pickaxes, and Stoves of various kinds.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington Electro Plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No lists will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	33	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVE NAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I, hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD this day (TUESDAY), the 15th instant, in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 14th November 1870.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—

TENDERS are invited for the execution of certain PRINTED FORMS of CIVIL PROCESS in the Marathi, Guzerathi and Canarese languages.

2. Particulars can be had on application at the Secretariate Office.

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a specimen of the paper which is proposed to be used for the work.

4. It is not guaranteed that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted, and security will be required for the due performance of the work.

JOHN JARDINE, Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1870.

CONTRACT for WASHING LINEN.—The UNDERSIGNED invites TENDERS for WASHING the LINEN of the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers for ONE YEAR. Persons tendering must state the rate per hundred pieces at which they are prepared to undertake the work.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and security to the extent of Rs. 1,000 will be required to be deposited.

Tenders to be sent into the Company's Office, at Mazagon Dockyard, before noon on the 18th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 14th November 1870.

A SURVEYOR WANTED.

REQUIRED, a competent experienced NATIVE SURVEYOR. Apply to the undersigned, at Chopat Club, opposite Marine Line Station, Bombay, up till 17th instant, and after that date at Ahmedabad.

NUVROSJEE PESTONJEE.

15th November 1870.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely, the undermentioned FOUR HORSES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable.

On account and task of JAIJA KESSEREESINGJEE BHUPUTSINGJEE of Koth

No. 1. One Chesnut Ar Gelding, 8 years, 16 h, up to 20 stone.—Perfect Hunter and good Jumper.

No. 2. One Bay A. Horse, 6 year., 14 h, 2½ inches—handsome Charger, we l bred and very promising Horse.

No. 3. One Grey A. C lt, 4 years, 1 . h, 2½ inches—very handsome, of real good blood and very promising Maiden: good all over.

No. 4. One Chesnut A. Horse, 5 years, 14 h, 3 inches, up to 16 stone. One of the handsom st Horse in the Presidency; his paces are to perfection; he is without doubt the best Hor e in Bombay.

ALLA ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 4th November 1870.

NOTICES.

MR. EMIL THOMAS, being through ill health prevented from returning to India, CEASES to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration FROM THIS DATE.

H. CLASON & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1870.

MR. JULIUS SOHR has been authorised to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration FROM THIS DATE.

H. CLASON & Co,

Bombay, 12th November 1870.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the CLUB TENT on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

8th November 1870.

LOST, on SATURDAY MORNING, between Chinchpoogly Hill and Mahim Sands, a small BUNCH of KEYS. The Finder will be Rewarded on returning them to the Office of this Paper.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 13th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE, Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS.

This Company is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of the POCKET TIME-PIECES, and the WINDING UP and REGULATION or REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the STATIONS and OFF-CES on the Lines extending from Bombay to Nagpoor and Bombay to Koolburga, and stations beyond, when opened, FOR ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1871.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Offers, to be endorsed "Tenders for repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 7th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd November 1870.

NOTICE.—DESIGN for a COLLEGE.—

A PREMIUM of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 1,000) is hereby offered for a design of a one-storied building for the above purpose to be erected at Allahabad, in the North-Western Province of India, at a cost not exceeding One Lac of Rupees. The following accommodation is required:—

An Entrance-hall.
A Central-hall or Theatre, superficial area, say 2,500 feet.
A Library and Hall. The above dimensions.
Four Lecture-rooms, about 22 by 30.
Two Pr fessor's Rooms, with Bath-rooms.
One Librarian's Office.
One Store-room.

The floor to be raised 5 feet from the ground. Plans should be submitted with an abstract of quantities. In the event of a design being approved, such an amount will be given for working plans and drawings of the design so selected. Lists of prices and plans of the ground will be furnished, on application, to the Secretary of the Committee at Allahabad.

Designs to be submitted on or before the 1st January 1871.

By order of the Committee,
Secy. to the Committee Allahabad College and University.
Allahabad, the 5th September 1870.

FREERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above-mentioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

THE FREERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

17th October 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Com any will be HELD at the Registered Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Dir ctors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June 1870.
2. To declare a Divide d for the last year.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VELJIDASS,
Secretary & Treasurer, Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co., Ld.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th up to 16th November (both days inclusive).

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 14th and 28th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 9th November and 7th December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narakal, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 1st, 15th, and 29th November, and 13th and 27th December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 14th and 28th November, and 12th and 26th December.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 5th November and 3rd December.

Managing Agents.....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
" Madras.....Messrs. BINNY & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Com, osition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Rom in Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Sheet Iron.
Jim Crows
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bunting Twine.
Portland Ce ment.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for TWO YEARS. Rs. 90.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA. ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in the Office. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AT REDUCED PRICE, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready, at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained at the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

The Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL, (BY JEWANJEE & Co.,) AT THE JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA. (Within 5 minutes wal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm and rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	160
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	602½
10,000	500	125	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,680
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of E. I. & China	250
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	370 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	120
1,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125 ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,400
400	2,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	940
90	150	...	...	Broach Mills	190
800	100	...	do.	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150 ps	Great Eastern	1,675
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a	Manockji Petit*	945
800	2,500	all	80 p.a	Oriental	2,000
600	1,500	2,000	...	Royal	1,475

*Purchase for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,000	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	165
—	1,000	444	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
—	5,000	1,700	...	Bombay Sh	35

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218,300	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
—	£2	109,150	do.	Do. New £20 shares
—	£—	43,192	do.	Do.
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
—	£15	106,500	do.	Do. New Shares

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,315
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	680
250	1,000	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	880
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,085
200	800	all	60 do.	Do. New	915
500	4,800	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	8,000	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	965
200	6,000	all	745 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,425
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,325
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	370
125	1,000	all	150*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	1,000	all	150 ps	Timevelly Press Co.	1,150
45	1,800	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Purchase for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.
8,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land
1,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	20
50	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of Liquidation.					
—	500	70	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	26
	25	19		Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
				East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	Rs. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Rs. 10 15/16d.
Do. Credits	do. do.	Rs. 10 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	½ per par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years do. do.	106
5 years' do do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold Dos. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 16

CALCUTTA.—9TH NOVEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents, large amounts, at Rs 97-14 and 98, or 2-2 to 2 discount; and small sums at 98-2 to 98-4, or 1-14 to 1-12 discount.
5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 107.
4½ per cents, small sums, at Rs 114 and 114-2.
6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1886, at Rs 108-4.

In shares—
National Bank shares at Rs 120, exclusive of dividend.
Simla Bank shares, at Rs 570.
Bank of Calcutta shares, at Rs 20.
East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs 750 per £20.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs 285, for cash.

—*Englishman.*

(FROM TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, NOV. 9.)

TO-DAY'S issue contains the usual monthly statement of exports from this port, showing the shipments to all parts of the world for ten months of the current year compared with the same months in the past nine years. In regard to some of the staple articles of export, these tables do not convey correctly the true position of the trade, inasmuch as several staples are shipped within a certain season, which include so many months of last year and so many of this; hence to arrive at a correct knowledge of how the exports really stand, it is necessary to compare season with season, instance indigo, tea, jute, and safflower, all of which have a particular season for shipment.

It will be observed that the cotton shipments during the year are larger to Hongkong than to Great Britain, while the total exports are less than one-half of last year, and only one-third the average of the past four years; this is owing to a failure in the crop '69. Gunny bags continue to show a serious falling off, particularly to Bombay and Madras Coast, chiefly indicating how this horrible European war has affected the trade of these parts. Shellac exhibits the smallest shipments to Great Britain for many years past, and, considering the large percentage of common rosin that has gone forward under the guise of shellac, it seems certain that really pure lac is scarce; shipments to America are the largest on record. Catch shows a most remarkable increase, and that, too, in the face of direct heavy shipments from Rangoon. Seeds likewise exhibits an enormous increase, being the heaviest exports on record, while the shipments of linseed to America are most remarkable. Rice exports show a very satisfactory result, and it is matter for congratulation to note the revival of this important trade. Cow hide exports for the year to Great Britain as well as to Foreign Europe are the largest on record, while for America they are above the average. Buffalo hides figure a most noteworthy increase, especially to America. Skins, too, show an enormous increase to America, while there is a falling off to Great Britain.

Whatever is the cause, there can be no doubt that the seasons in this country have been most irregular ever since the cyclone in '64. When rain is wanted the heavens are bund, and the burning sun scorches the face of the earth. When sunshine is wanted the clouds pour forth copious rain and cover the country with water. Here now is the second week of November, and the steamy-hot rainy season is not yet closed; while last year there was no rainfall after September. Such unseasonable changes do an immense amount of damage to the crops, and cause considerable anxiety to all who are interested in the products of this country.

FREIGHTS continued steady for most of the week at last quotations; at the close, however, rates are decidedly easier, and it is most likely that a decline of 2 to 3s. will take place. Other four charters have been made for Dundee direct for full cargoes of jute, at £3 per ton for iron-vessels and £2-15 for wooden. Jute to London was taken yesterday at £2-15, and saltpetre at £1-7-6. Several steamers will be on the berth shortly for the Canal route, and this will doubtless bring down the rates both for sailing vessels and steamers, especially as produce is not abundant jute alone excepted. The disengaged tonnage in port has decreased during the week from 25 to 20,000 tons.

INDIGO.—Further forward private sales have secured during the week, amounting to 1,4 0 maunds including the R S M Salgamooda produce at Rs 285 per factory maund, and the M & S Dowlutpore produce at Rs. 270, making in all, since the season opened, some 6,50 0 maunds out of the market. The public sales will commence during the month, being rather later than usual, owing to the unexpected continuance of the rainy season and consequent delay in drying and packing the produce.

BENGAL COTTON has been much enquired for both for shipment to Europe and China, and but for the small quantity available and consequent hardening prices, a large business would have resulted. In old crop Hongkong Cuttees have taken off 3,000 bales at Rs. 18-8 to 22-8 per B. maund for fair to good, in pressed bales ready for shipment, while shippers to Great Britain have settled 1,000 bales of old fair at Rs. 18-8. In new crop for delivery end of November and December some 2,000 fully pressed bales fair have been sold at Rs 19-6 per B maund. A sale of new fair has just been made at Rs. 19-12, for delivery in a week.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a good demand, and several transactions have taken place in Calcutta washed at Rs. 6-15 to 7. A good business has also been done in crude, both for England and America, at very firm rates. Stock in the bazaar has somewhat decreased, being estimated at 9,000 to 10,000 bags.

LINSEED has continued in active demand both for Great Britain and for America, and prices rule very firm, owing to a reduction in the stocks on the spot as well as in the interior. Prices remain as quoted last week.

RAPE-SEED.—Busin ss has been very restricted owing to the dearth of supplies, and prices have advanced 2 to 4 annas per B. maund. The crop of the year is well high finished, and next year's crop wont be available till April-May '71. Prices are yellow mixed, Rs. 4-9 to 4-12; Up-country brown, Rs. 4-6 to 4-; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 4-2 to 4-3, estimated 4 per cent dust and admixture.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Hulbert, Captain, Bombay Army, to join, from Dharwar.
Phillips, Captain, Madras 18th Hussars, on private affairs, from Secundrabad.
Wright, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Lloyd, Captain, Bengal 35th Regiment, ordered home, from Agra.
Hopton, Captain, 88th Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Birch, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Dwyer, Captain, Bengal 17th Regiment, exchange to H. P., from Lucknow.
Hemans, Cornet, Bengal 30th Hussars, on medical certificate, form Umballa.
Swinton, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Meean Meer.
Bayley, Captain, Royal Artillery, ordered home, from Lucknow.
Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 1st Goorkha Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Dhurmsala.
Grose, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army, on duty, from Belgaum.
O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, 8th King's Own Regiment, on medical certificate, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Collett, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Peshawur.
Masters, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Murtagh, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kamptee.
Elgee, Colonel, Royal Artillery, to Kurrachee.
Miller, M. D., Officiating Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Watson, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kattywar.
Green, Ensign, 77th Highlanders, to join, to Kamptee.
Mignon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Birch, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Maitland, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Stubbs, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Ellichpore.
Fairbrother, Major, H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to Dhoolia.
Bolleau, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Murray, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, to Roorkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 12th November, 1870.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Assistant Surgeon C. T. Peters, M. B., is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Southern Mahratta Circle.

Assistant Surgeons F. Jones and T. S. Weir, recently arrived from England, are placed on general duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 4th November 1870 :—

Surgeon Major C. J. Wiehe, Inspector General of Prisons.

Sub-Conductor R. Cameron, Commissariat Department.

Captain and Adjutant F. J. S. Adam, 22nd N. I., officiated as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th to the 16th October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieut. M. W. Stevens, 2nd Squadron subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron subaltern, vice Lieutenant Heyland.

5th Regiment N. L. I.—Lieut.-Colonel Roome, officiating Commandant, to be second in command, vice Lieut. Colonel James, retired, dated 24th October 1870. Lieut. Colonel Roome will continue to officiate as Commandant pending further orders.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard :—

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Barker, Indian Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Carswell, Indian Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon G. Walters, Indian Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Wall, Indian Medical Department.

No. 1574, Corporal W. P. Webb, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 1116, Gunner R. Stubbin, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 918 Gunner J. Angone, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Ensign E. T. Dickson, 49th Foot.

No. 1147 Private A Pollard, 49th Foot.

No. 321 Private W G Hugins, 49th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deesa Brigade Order.—Dated 29th October 1870, appointing Assistant Surgeon McAlister, 7 1st Light Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Lees Hospital, vice Assistant Surgeon De Tuthem.

Sind Frontier Field Force Order.—Dated 28th October 1870, directing Lieutenant McNeill, Squadron Subaltern 3rd Scinde Horse, to officiate as second Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th idem.

Ahmednuggur Station Orders.—Dated 3rd Nov., directing Major Miles, 16th N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, as a temporary measure, from the 4th idem, vice Lieut.-Colonel Bates.

16th Regt N I.—Regimental Order, dated 4th November making the following arrangements consequent on the appointment of Major Miles, 2nd in command, as Station Staff Officer, Ahmednuggur.

Major A. P. Chesshyre, Wing Officer, to officiate as second in command.

Captain J. H Drummond, Officiating Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing officer, and Lieut. and Adjutant F. T. Carruthers, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to their respective duties.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated 3rd November, directing Lieutenant A. R. Feyland, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer with effect from the 12th September, vice Captain Harris.

22nd Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 2nd November 1870, directing Captain and Adjutant Adam to officiate as second in command, and Captain and Quartermaster Hobson, as Wing officer, in addition to their respective duties, with effect from the 17th October, in succession to Lieut. Colonel Hewett and until the arrival of Colonel Grant.

28th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated the 31st October, directing Lieutenant W. E. Simpson, Wing Subaltern, to perform the duties of Quartermaster in addition to his own, vice Captain Morsy, proceeded on leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Tikaree, 4th November 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Major F. B. Norman, 2nd in Command of the 24th Native Infantry, to officiate as Commandant of the 20th Native Infantry. Dated 31st October 1870.

Subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

36th Foot.—Lieutenant W. J. Browne to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Stuckey, deceased. Dated 29th October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. A. Miley, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Hallett, appointed to the Commissariat Department, on probation. Dated 1st November 1870.

Captain G. W. Holdsworth, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Miley. Dated 1st November 1870.

Captain G. R. Gryll's, attached to the corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Holdsworth. Dated 1st November 1870.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public interests do not suffer by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—

19th Foot.—Brevet Major H. E. Jerome, v.c., 2nd Battalion.

19th Foot.—Captain T. D. Rew, 1st Battalion.

The leave granted in G. O. C. C. dated the 14th April 1870, page 166, to Lieutenant J. W. M. Cotton, 21st Hussars, will date from the 20th April to the 17th October 1870.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 10th October, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. J. W. Meadows, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to the medical charge of the 5th Native Infantry, as a temporary measure, during the illness of Surgeon Major C. A. Homan.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 1st October, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Cuter, M.B., to resume medical charge of the 6th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Assistant Surgeon A. G. Grant, M. B., nominated to another appointment.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 5th October, directing Assistant Surgeon K. P. Gupta, M.B., in medical charge 7th Native Infantry, to proceed to Morar for duty with the 6th Native Infantry, on being relieved by Assistant Surgeon A. G Grant, M.B.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 6th September last, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon R. T. Wright, M.D., attached to the Left Wing 37th Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle, for civil employ.

Benares Station Order, dated the 16th September last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Fitzmaurice, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, to the medical charge of the 5th Native Infantry, as a temporary measure, and in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd idem, during the indisposition of Surgeon R. H. Perkins, there being no medical officer of the Indian Medical Service available.

Debrooghur Station Order, dated the 11th September last, appointing Lieutenant A K Abbott, 42nd Native Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Captain J. F. Fitz-Cologan.

36th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 7th October, appointing Ensign W. F Hennell, temporarily, to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Ensign A. McD. proceeded on leave.

38th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 7th May last, appointing Lieutenant J. S. Nelson to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Quartermaster M. Slattery, proceeded on leave.

85th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 4th October, appointing Lieutenant G. N. Atkinson to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the 2nd idem, vice Ensign and Acting Adjutant W. Welman.

107th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 7th October, pointing Captain F. L. Goad to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 22nd August last, as a temporary measure, vice Lieutenant Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., there being no other qualified officer available.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 21st August last, appointing Lieutenant B. H. S. Gower, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd subaltern Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Captain H. S. Swiney, proceeded on sick leave, and pending the arrival of Captain E. G. Newnham.

6th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd August last, making the following appointments :—

Captain C. F. Thomas, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain H. W. Shoubridge, proceeded on leave, and in room of Captain Shaw, on furlough.

Lieutenant W. J. A. Birch, officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain Thomas, and in room of Lieutenant and Adjutant A. G. Handcock, on furlough.

14th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd October, appointing Captain F. H. Woodgate, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 6th September last, during the absence of Captain H. Fellowes, at Simla on duty, or until further orders.

36th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 25th August last, appointing Lieutenant T. G. Thomson, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th September 1870, vice Captain E. F. Fortescue, proceeded on leave, no other officer being available.

43rd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 26th September last, appointing Captain G. D. Reid, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th August 1870, vice Captain W. D. Palmer, proceeded on leave.

44th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd October, making the following arrangements, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Nuttall, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeding on leave :—

Captain E. Lightfoot, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain F. B. Williams, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Colonel H. P. de Teissier, F Brigade, to Bombay, from the 20th to the 30th October, preparatory to embarkation for England.

Captain, local Major, A. Blunt, B Battery E Brigade, to remain in England, from the 21st November 1870 to the 21th May 1871, in extension, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Quartermaster H. Murray, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain H. A. Dede Vismes, No. 3 Battery 5th Brigade, to England, on private affairs, for six months from date of embarkation.

Lieutenant H T. Lugard, No. 3 Battery 24th Brigade, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 15th October to the 15th November next, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. L. Principle, C Battery 19th Brigade, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 20th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

30th Foot.—Captain C. Spurgeon, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Reynolds, M. B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Lieutenant G. L. Leeds, to England, from the 1st January 1871 to the 31st March 1872, on private affairs.

41st Foot.—Ensign J. J. Money-Simons, to remain in Calcutta, from the 15th October to the 10th November, in extension, for the purpose of passing in the native languages.

49th Foot.—Major C. FitzGerald, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Ensign W. Welman, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot.—Major A. W. Cameron, to Bombay, from the 26th October to the 26th November, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

96th Foot.—Lieutenant A. Mosenthal, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 17th October 1870 to the 17th January 1871, on medical certificate.

106th Foot.—Captain E. B. Gardyne, to Bombay, from the 20th October to the 19th November, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, to Bombay, from the 14th October to the 13th November, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant A. W. Jamieson, 2nd Wing Subaltern 12th Native Infantry, to Landour, from 1st to the 15th November, in extension, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov 8)

Mr. W. Hudleston, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, subsidiary leave from the 5th instant, to the date of rejoining his appointment.

Mr. J. M. Bell, Assistant Engineer, of the second grade, one month's privilege leave from the 2nd instant.

Mr. Andrew John Stuart to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of that district during the employment of Mr. Pennington on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. James Dunning Baker Gribble to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant during the employment of Mr. Storr on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Herbert Frederick Clogstoun to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Junior Assistant during the absence of Mr. Turner on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Lee Warner to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant during the employment of Mr. Gordon on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Leonard Robert Burrows to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant during the absence of Mr. Lilly on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Rice to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant during the employment of Mr. Bliss on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Gibson to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant during the employment of Mr. Price on other duty, or until further orders.

Surgeon Henry King, A.B. and M.B., Acting Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Madras Medical College, to be Civil Surgeon of Cochin, but to continue in his present appointment until relieved.

Captain Arthur Marriott Lys, Acting Magistrate of Police, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.—Lieutenant William John Seaton, Captain in Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, vice Middleton, deceased. Dated the 23rd October 1870.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Oswald Mosley Bradshaw, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captain from 4th November 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. West, of the Staff Corps, doing general duty at Cannanore, is permitted to proceed to sea on furlough on medical certificate until the 5th May 1871, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 4th November 1870.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following transfers of officers of the Royal Horse Artillery :—

Assistant Surgeon J. Land, M.D., transferred from D. Battery D. Brigade, to A. Battery D. Brigade.

Assistant Surgeon M. G. Jones, posted to D. Battery D Brigade.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 13th October 1870, Veterinary Surgeon W. J. Master, D. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, will on arrival from England proceed to Secunderabad for duty with the Royal Horse Artillery at that station.

Leave of absence :—

108th Foot.—Lieutenant H. F. S. Neill, Probationer Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 10th Native Infantry, from date of departure for six months—Belgaum, private affairs.

Medical Dept.—Assistant Apothecary T. Conquest, from 8 12th March 1870, for 6 months—Madras and Bangalore, s. c.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 9.)

The Reverend Robert Colquhoun to officiate as Chaplain of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of the Reverend Charles Edward Wheeler, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Edward Mendham, on leave, to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Saharunpore.

Mr. William Driberge Riddale to officiate as Sub-Deputy Agent of Saharunpoor, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Charles Edward Mendham, or until further orders.

The above two appointments will have effect from the 14th July last.

Mr. Andrew Anderson to be Sub-Deputy Agent of Cawnpore.

Mr. Henry Fillerup Campbell to be a Sub-Deputy Agent of the 5th grade, from the 1st July last, and to be Sub-Deputy Agent of Futtehpore. Mr. Campbell, however, will officiate as Sub-Deputy Agent of Cawnpore, until the arrival of Mr. Andrew Anderson, or until further orders.

Mr. James David Sayce to officiate as Sub-Deputy Agent of Futtehpore, from the 1st July last, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr Henry Fillerup Campbell, or until further orders.

Mr. J. J. Walter, lately appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Agent of the fifth grade, is posted to the Fyzabad Subdivision, vice Mr. Andrew Anderson transferred to Cawnpore.

Mr. Henry James Frederick Pratt to be a Sub-Deputy Agent of the fifth grade, from the 15th July last, and to be Sub-Deputy Agent of Azimgurh.

Mr. A. G. Tytler, on leave, to be a Sub Deputy Agent of the fifth grade, and to be Sub-Deputy Agent of Allygunge.

Mr. William Shaw Rochfort Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Julpigooree.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.

Mr Thomas James Murray, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, leve for fifteen days, from the 20 h instant, under section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Frederick John Rosslewin Walker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigooree, is allowed furlough for one year, under paragraph 12, clause II. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with preparatory leave for thirty days, from the 1st instant.

Mr. C. J. McMillan to be Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.

Lieutenant William Francis Potter, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Durrung, leave for one month.

Mr A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, second grade, officiating Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, is permanently posted to that circle.

Mr. J. Foggo, Accountant, third grade, attached to the Second Presidency Division, leave for fifteen days, on medical certificate.

Mr. W. McCleery, Assistant Engineer, second grade, transferred from the Central to the Lower Assam Division.

Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, third grade, transferred from the Darjeeling to the Rajshahye Division.

Mr. T. Cromie, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the Lower Ganges Investigation, is granted special leave of absence for three months, to study the language.

Mr C. H Roberts, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the South Western Circle, is granted special leave for three months, to study the language.

Mr. J. O'Flaherty, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the Cossye Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 1st August 1870.

Mr. C. L. Davis, Executive Engineer, third grade, transferred from the Lower Ganges Investigation to the Cossye Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 9)

Mr. Charles Frederick Knyvett, officiating Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces, one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st November 1870.

Mr. William Johnston, Registrar-General and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, North-Western Provinces, furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 11th November, or subsequent date, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. Edward Foster to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Cawnpore until further orders.

Mr. Edward Stanley Robertson, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shahjehanpore, with effect from the date on which he was relieved by Mr. Reginald Floyer Saunders.

Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad, to officiate as Registrar-General and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, North Western Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. William Johnston, or until further orders.

Mr. James Simson to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st April 1870, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore.

The appointment by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Mr. William Tyrrell, Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, to be Registrar, vice Mr. John Douglas Sandford, with effect from the 2nd August, is confirmed.

Mr. Edward Stanley Robertson, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shahjehanpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Budaon.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapore, to the same capacity to the Goruckpore District, for employment at Kusaya, during the absence on leave of Mr William Irvine, or until further orders.

In anticipation of the orders of the Government of India, the undermentioned officers are transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway Staff, Agra District :—

Mr. J. H. DeRenzy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to II. Allahabad Division Public Works.

Mr. J. Beale, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, attached to Agra Division Public Works.

Messrs. W. P. Thomas and E. McA. Moir, Assistant Conservators, 3rd grade, passed the lower standard examination in Hindoostanee on the 3rd instant.

Mr. R. F. Hallahan, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred to the Futtehgurh Branch Extension Survey, under the orders of officiating Superintending Engineer, First Circle, Irrigation Works.

Mr. J Ormsby Lawder, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Boolundshahur Division, Ganges Canal.

Lieutenant W. G. Rose, R.E., Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed Executive Engineer for Ganges Canal Remodelling under the Instructions of Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle, Irrigation Works.

Mr. R. E. Forrest, Executive Engineer, first grade, is appointed Assistant Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch.

Lieutenant C. W. J. Harrison, R.E., Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, is appointed to conduct a special enquiry concerning the irrigation and drainage of the Eastern Jumna Canal, under orders which will be communicated through the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.

Mr. James Hair, recently returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal,

rifled six pounders; 2 rifled twenty-one centimetre mortars; 19 fifty-pound, 20 twenty-five pound, and 30 seven-pound smooth-bore mortars. The artillery of the Baden troops consisted of 16 rifled twenty-four-pounders; 16 rifled twelve-pounders; 8 sixty-pound mortars, and 4 twenty-five-pound mortars. During the bombardment the number of shells and projectiles of different kinds thrown by these guns into the fortress was 193,722. Of these, 162,600 were fired by the Prussian, and 31,122 by the Baden artillery; 28,000 grenades were thrown by the long-rifled twenty four-pounders; 45,000 grenades by the rifled twelve-pounders; 8,000 grenades by the rifled six pounders; 5,000 shrapnel shells by the rifled twenty-four-pounders; 11,000 shrapnel shells by the rifled twelve-pounders; 4,000 shrapnel shells by the rifled six-pounders; 3,000 long grenades by the fifteen centimetre cannon; 600 long grenade shells by the twenty-one centimetre mortars; 15,000 fifty-pound bombs and 23,000 seven-pound bombs by the smooth mortars. As the regular attack lasted thirty-one days, it may be calculated that 6,249 deadly missiles fell in Strasburg every day, 269 every hour, and from four to five every minute.

The recognition of the French Republic does not seem by any means to be a certain thing in France. The very members of the Provisional Government are not as all Republican; and General Trochu is a devoted Orleanist. General Bazaine, if true to his old sympathies and allegiance, would support the claims of the Emperor; and many German watchers of events in France, passing over the chances of the Republic as hardly worth consideration, think that Orleanism and Imperialism must contest the throne. Whatever may be Bismarck's wishes, it may be taken for a certainty that he will abstain from any attempt to influence the fortunes of either competitor or to dictate to the people of France. The suspicion of intrigue between him and Bazaine I cannot but regard as monstrous. The Chancellor of North German Confederation has decidedly other fish to fry.

THE RUBATTINO LINE TO ITALY.

We are glad to learn from the advertisement of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, that Messrs. Rubattino and Co.'s steamers have now resumed running between the western ports of Italy and Bombay. The new s. s. Arabia (English built) is on her way out, and will leave Bombay on or about the 10th December. Details of the rates for passage will be found in the advertisement.

THE RESIDENT AT THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Government of India, it appears, proposed to increase the salary of the Resident at the Persian Gulf from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, by reducing the pay of the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,500; and enquired of the Government of Bombay as to the feasibility of the measure, to which, however, the local Government objected, on the ground that the post of Political Agent in Turkish Arabia is a responsible and important one; and that the reduction contemplated would press hard on the present incumbent, and prevent highly qualified officers accepting the appointment in future. The increase of expenditure, consequent on the augmentation of the salary of the Resident, was, therefore, met from the savings said to have been effected by a revision of establishments of both the two Agencies, and the balance from the general revenues of the State.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CASE OF Mr. McCARTHY.

The Madras paper—the "Standard"—which got hold of and published the resolution on the case of Mr. McCarthy, has apparently given great offence to the local Government. On the 8th inst. the following order was passed:—

"It has been brought to the notice of Government that a copy of the order of Government in the case of Mr. McCarthy, late acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool (G. O., 19th October 1870, No. 1364, Judicial Department), was purloined from the Government Office on the afternoon of Thursday, the 3rd November, and that the same was published verbatim in the Madras Standard' of Friday the 4th idem. The order in question was not placed by Government at the disposal of the press; and the copy which must have come to the hands of the editor of the 'Madras Standard' must have been received by him with full knowledge of this fact. The Government, therefore, resolve to remove the 'Madras Standard' from the list of newspapers to which papers placed at the disposal of the press are furnished."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A court-martial assembled on the morning of the 18th ult. on board the Duke of Wellington, flag ship, in Portsmouth Harbour, composed of Captain T. Brandreth (Lord Warden), president; Captain J. G. Goodenough (Minotaur), Captain T. B. Lethbridge (Trafalgar), Captain F. W. Wilson (Bristol), and Commander J. C. Purvis (Duke of Wellington), with Mr. Edward Hoskins, solicitor, of Gosport, officiating judge advocate. The first trial was that of Thomas Wilkinson, a sergeant in the Royal Marines, on a charge of stabbing with a bayonet W. Elton, a sergeant in the same corps. The affair took place on board the Donegal, alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, just after her arrival from China. On the voyage home the prisoner had displayed symptoms of aberration of intellect; and the Court, without entering upon the circumstances of the attack upon sergeant Elton, proceeded to take medical evidence which showed that the prisoner is insane. The Court directed him to be removed to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar to await the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, and to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure. The Court then proceeded to try John West, signalman of the Monarch, 7-iron armour-plated turret ship, Captain J. C. Commerell, V.C., C.B., on two charges—deserting from his ship, and fraudulently appropriating to his own use money which had been entrusted to his charge by his messmates, he being mess caterer. Captain Commerell prosecuted. The Court found the charges proved, and adjudged him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Winchester Gaol for the term of two years, to be kept in solitary confinement the first six out of every twenty-eight days, and at the expiration of that term to be dismissed with disgrace from Her Majesty's service. A third Court was then held for the trial of Thomas Davis, private of Royal Marines, serving on board the Minotaur, 34, armour-plated, for having, on the 28th July, deserted from that ship. Captain Goodenough prosecuted, and Commander Molyneux took his seat as a member of the Court. The prisoner voluntarily pleaded guilty, and the Court ordered him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the naval prison at Lewes for the term of eighteen months.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 14th Nov., 10-15 A.M.—English Mail steamer signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 14th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th Nov., 9-55 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th Nov., 12-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 10th Nov., 5-35 P.M. From America, via Russia, 13th Nov., 2-37 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

Most of our readers have heard of—but, we suspect, comparatively few have read—a work that was exceedingly popular two generations ago namely, "Plutarch's Lives," of which the latest and best edition is that of the poet Clough, published in 1859 by a Boston firm. We are glad to see that the same publishers—Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co.—are about to bring out a still more completely forgotten book, "Plutarch's Morals". The best known English version was published in 1684-94, and went through five additions, the latest of which bears the date 1718. The translation was made by "several hands," and hence, while some of the essays were very well written, and showed a sound knowledge of both Greek and English, others were full of the most astounding blunders. For example, when Plutarch tells us that "a certain water, being stirred, produces bubbles," a translator's idea is that "a certain water being stirred produces a new metal, called perabolyx". There is an earlier translation, now extremely rare, bearing date 1603-57, which is supposed to be more correct; and it is on this translation that the new version—edited by Professor Goodwin, of Harvard College—is based. Mr. Emerson has promised to contribute an introductory essay, for which the publishers are waiting. As soon as it is ready, the work will appear in five octavo volumes.—*Occa Week.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 13TH NOVEMBER, 9-55 P.M.

No fresh movements have taken place on the Loire, M. Gambetta has visited the army there, and issued a proclamation urging them to march and deliver Paris.

The French admit that the German retreat on the 9th instant was effected in perfect order.

A new French army is forming at Toulouse.

The North German Parliament meets at Berlin on the 21st instant.

LONDON, 12TH NOVEMBER, APT.

In the Liverpool Market to-day American Cotton on the spot was strong, and Surats were steady.

Fair Dhollera, 6½d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10½d.
Consols, 92¾.
Oriental Bank Shares.....£41.
Chartered „ „ .....£14 5.
„ Mercantile „ .....£23 10.
Hongkong and Shanghai.....£36 10.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities 91
5 per cent. „ „ 100
5½ per cent. „ „ .....107.

HYDRABAD RACES (MOUL ALI), 1870.

Stewards—Colonel Knox, Lieut.-Colonel Hope, Major Bluett, Major Henchy, Captain Pulleyne, Captain Phillips, Captain Wodehouse.
Weighter—Major Bluett.
Clerk of the Course—Lieut. Symons.

FIRST DAY: THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

First Race.—The Hydrabad Derby.—For all maiden Arabs. Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 300 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age. Distance 1¼ mile.

	st	lbs		
Major Crosbie's .....g a c Nonpareil ...	8	4	Hackney	1
Syed Rumzan's .....b a c Dubious	8	4	David	2
Ally Asker's.....b a h Child of the Island.....	2	12	Capt Ahmed	3
Ally Asker's ..... g a h Hasbe	9	3	Major Austin.....	4

Time—2m. 59s—easy.

Second Race.—The Moul-Ali Trial Stakes.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 250 for each horse declared to start. For all English, Colonial, and country-bred maidens. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Major Crosbie's .....b aus g Viceroy ... Hackney .....W O

Third Race.—The Galloway Purse—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden galloways. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile. Two horses to start.

	st	lbs		
Captain Phillip's ...g a g Blue Water.	8	4	Aspinall	1
Lt Syed Ali Reza's...b a g Shah Pussund	8	12	Capt Ahmed	2
Syed	8	12	Hackney	3
Mr Wilson's.....b a g Carnatic	9	4	David	4
Mr Stratford's .....b a g Swallow	9	3	Major Austin.....	5
Major Crosbie's .....c a g The Cob, late Abdool Raymon's ...b a g Hercules ...	9	3	Mr Gaye	6

Time—2m. 30s—easy.

Hercules got a bad start—Carnatic a great favourite.

Fourth Race.—Desert Stakes—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age. Previous winners of one season (prior to 1st May 1870) 3 lbs., of two seasons 8 lbs., of three or more seasons 1 stone extra. 1 mile.

	st	lbs		
Abdool Raymon's ...g a h Greybeard...	2	11	Mr Gaye	1
Major Crosbie's ..... g a g Electric	9	1	Hackney	2
Ally Asker's.....g a h Grand master	10	3	Major Austin.....	3

Time—First half mile, 53s.; whole distance, 1m. 55s—easy.

Fifth Race.—Poney Plate.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50. For all ponies. Weight 8st. 7 lbs. Distance ¼ mile.

	st	lbs		
Aga Jan's ..... g a p Malboob ...	8	7	Cpt Ahmed	1
Mr Johnston's.....ch b p Pepper	8	7	Connor.....	2

No race

THE SUCCESS OF Mr. FORSYTH'S MISSION.

We have authentic information that Mr. Forsyth's mission is not deemed in any way a failure; we never supposed that it could be so, unless in the political sense merely. His return we are assured was in strict accordance with previous and well-considered instructions from the Viceroy, which orders have been carried out to the letter. We are glad, too, to hear that Mr. Forsyth, in spite of his painful and perilous journey, and recent illness, is not downhearted, and that no infringement of the honour of the British character has been successfully made in the case of the Yarkund mission, though some such infringement was in isolated cases attempted. The hospitality received by the mission at every Yarkund village was unbounded, and the people, as well as the Dad Khwah and the officials, were most polite and genial from first to last. This will be pleasant news to many of our readers, interested, as we know many of them are in the Yarkund mission. At one part of the journey the elevation was from 16,000 to 19,000 feet and the thermometer down to 12 below zero; yet the expedition has not lost a man nor a load, and has come back, it is said, in as good condition as it went.

Among the secondary results of the journey we may mention that Dr. Henderson has made valuable observations, and a good selection of plants, birds, &c., and that Mr. Shaw has collected interesting materials for a new edition of his book, now in the hands of Mr. Murray for publication; while Mr. Forsyth himself has taken notes and observations which will add materially to our geographical knowledge of the country. We are glad to find that our hope and belief that the expedition, however it might be politically, would not in any sense be a real failure, bids fair to be so fully realized.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 10.

THE SAWUNT WAREE PRINCIPALITY.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, DATED 12TH NOVEMBER 1870, ON A REPORT OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT SAWUNT WAREE, DATED THE 12TH MAY 1870, ON THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THAT PRINCIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 1869.

The following statement exhibits the works done in all the Civil Courts in the Sawunt Waree Principality during the year 1869, as compared with the previous two years:—

Years.	Balance of former years.	New Suits.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance remaining on the File at close of year.
		Nyayadish's Court.			
1867.....	759	1,136	1,895	1,131	769
1868.....	769	1,323	2,092	1,163	929
1869.....	929	942	1,871	868	1,003
		Moonsiff's Court.			
1867.....	332	1,900	1,832	1,497	295
1868.....	295	1,229	1,524	1,240	284
1869.....	284	1,169	1,453	1,155	298
		Appellate Court.			
1867—.....	506	177	683	151	532
1868.....	532	157	689	198	491
1869.....	491	132	623	268	355

2. From these figures it will be seen that there were less suits disposed of in the year of report in each of the Lower Courts of the Waree districts than in the years 1867 and 1868. The decrease is shewn below—

	Less than in 1867.		Less than in 1868.
In Nyayadish's Court.....	263	....	295
In Moonsiff's Court.....	82	....	85

In the Court of Appeal, 70 more suits were disposed during 1869 than during 1868, and 117 more suits than in the year 1867.

3. The number of suits remaining on the file on the 31st December 1869 in the Courts presided over by the Nyayadish and Moonsiff exceeded the balance of each of the preceding two years as follows—

	Over 1867.		Over 1868.
In Nyayadish's Court.....	234	....	74
In Moonsiff's Court.....	3	....	14

The number of suits left undecided on the Appellate side at close of 1869 is less by 136 than the previous year's balance, and by 177 than the balance of 1867.

4. The Political Superintendent attributes the unsatisfactory state of the Nyayadish's file to the want of a proper staff of passed vakeels; also to there having been more days (including the usual annual recess) during which the Court was closed in 1869 than in former years. Colonel Schneider has adopted measures which, he hopes, will remove any excuse for any deficient work in the Nyayadish's Court for the future.

5. The request made in Colonel Schneider's last paragraph, namely, that the powers of the Nyayadish's and Moonsiff's Court in Small Cause suits be increased from Rupees 20 to Rupees 50, has already been sanctioned on a separate application, (vide Government Resolution No. 1634 dated, the 28th May 1870.)

We regret to learn that Archdeacons Hale and Denison are again seriously ill.—*Daily News*, Oct. 21.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned special meeting of the Bench of Justices of the Peace was held yesterday for the consideration of the remaining items of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871. There was a fair attendance, and Mr. John Connon was called to the chair.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said there had been another petition presented to the chairman and members of the Bench. It had, he thought, been published in all the Bombay papers of that day, and unless any gentleman wished it read he would suggest that it be taken as read, and then the Bench could take such proceedings on it as they chose.

Dr. Dallas, after perusing the petition, said he thought the petitioners must see from what occurred at the last meeting that the Justices were as anxious as any one to reduce the expenditure, and that was what they wished to attain by their petition. The object of the petitioners seemed to be to draw attention to the expenditure, which they complained of, and he thought that most of the Justices wished to see the expenditure diminished.

Without further remark it was, on the motion of Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner), agreed that the petition should lie on the table.

The items of the budget were then proceeded with.

PLANT AND STORES.

Mr. Crawford said they had got to item 18 at last meeting, and now they came to No. 19, which was for plant and stores. The sum of Rs. 34,000 was originally asked for by himself, but the Finance Committee had recommended only Rs. 29,500, and accordingly in humble obedience he proposed—"That the grant for plant and stores be fixed at Rs. 29,500 for the year 1871."

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. Crawford then said he was happy to say the next item on the previous budget for the Elphinstone Circle debt had disappeared, as the debt had all been cleared off, and accordingly they would go on to the item for pensions. The sum originally asked for by him was Rs. 3,972, but that had been increased by the Finance Committee to Rs. 5,442 in consequence of a recent vote of the Bench. The vote was a purely formal one, as a ratification of what the Bench had approved of from time to time, and he proposed—"That the grant for pensions be fixed at Rs. 5,442 for the year 1871."

Mr. Kahandas Muncharam seconded the motion.

The Chairman said this concerned the honour of the Bench, as it was in fulfilment of their previous undertakings, from which there was no escape, and, therefore, he could hardly invite any gentlemen to make any remarks upon it, but to hold up their hands.

The grant was then passed.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

The next item was for repairs and alterations to municipal buildings, Rs. 19,130. The principal item, Rs. 12,000, was for certain improvements found necessary for the convenience of vendors in the Null Bazaar. The committee recommended the grant, but suggested that the rent from these stalls be raised to cover the interest on the expenditure.

Mr. Crawford said he had considered the recommendation of the committee, and had come to the conclusion, after consulting with the superintendent of Workshops, that it would be better and cheaper to wait until the present stalls were out, about three years, and then make new ones. That would afford relief at present, and he would ask for only Rs. 7,130. He accordingly moved—"That the grant for repairs and alterations to municipal buildings be fixed at Rs. 7,130 for the year 1871."

Captain Tulloch seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

NEW WORKS.

Mr. Crawford said his estimate for new works had been Rs. 16,649, and he was sorry he could not reduce it further than the Finance Committee recommended (Rs. 13,694), for some of the works were certainly the duty of the Municipality, and it might lead to awkward circumstances if some unfortunate creature were drowned in the course of the year owing to their non-completion. They would observe that the Finance Committee had with considerable astuteness and rightly, transferred the difference of Rs. 2,955 on account of new pipe in Frere Town to the contribution about to be set aside for drainage. He moved—"That the grant for new works from current revenue be fixed at Rs. 13,694 for the year 1871."

This motion was seconded by Captain Tulloch and passed.

DISCRETIONAL CONTINGENCIES.

Mr. Crawford said the sum of Rs. 5,000 had been passed from year to year to pay sums below Rs. 500 that by the Act the Commissioner was empowered to pass, and he moved—"That the grant for discretional contingencies be fixed at Rs. 5,000 for the year 1871."

Mr. Forbes asked if a statement could be laid before the Bench showing how that money was spent last year?

Mr. Crawford—It could be.

Mr. Forbes—It's not in the Budget.

Mr. Crawford—It is in the annual report; there is a detailed annual account of how it is spent.

The motion was then seconded by Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy and passed.

KEROSINE LIGHTING.

Mr. Crawford said the next grant was for kerosine lighting. The kerosine was used in those streets in which there were no gas mains and in the suburbs, and he only regretted, considering its success, that it was not possible to extend it much more. However, with the increase of gas lights in the course of next year the lighting of the town would be very greatly improved, and he would therefore move that the amount for last year be fixed for this year—viz., "That the grant for kerosine lighting be fixed at Rs. 20,000 for the year 1871."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and after Mr. Crawford had furnished General Tremenheere with some figures as to the lighting, the grant was passed.

SINKING FUND AND INTEREST.

The next grant, moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, and passed without remark, was—"That the grant for sinking fund and interest on loans be fixed at Rs. 3,06,186 for the year 1871."

THE CONTRIBUTION TO DRAINAGE.

Mr. Crawford said the next item was that for contribution to drainage. He anticipated that Mr. Narayen Wassoodew would propose what portion of the sum to be voted should be actually spent and what portion should be refunded. He would propose—"That the grant of Rs. 2,59,000 as the contribution on account of drainage be sanctioned for the year 1871."

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee said he did not think that in the allotment of this money it was necessary to give Mr. Crawford power to spend the whole of the money, as they must make provision for the sinking fund and interest on the loan. He would propose that the Commissioner be allowed to spend Rs. 97,307, and that the remainder of the money which they had to vote by the Act should be refunded.

General Tremenheere said that before the question was put he would like to ask for some information from the Finance Committee with reference to the Panwell brickworks, which was one of the items mentioned in this statement No. 23. The Justices had never had laid before them any statement showing the financial results of the Panwell brickworks experiment. He thought the Bench should be furnished with full information as to the expenditure on the works, and as to what the outturn had been. He saw all over the town stacks of bricks, which he believed Mr. Crawford owned, and he saw that Mr. Crawford charged for the watching of these; and he thought the Bench really ought not to meet any charge which was brought before it unless it was supplied with full information on the subject. (Hear, hear.) And he would beg to move that it be an instruction to the Finance Committee to lay before the Bench a detailed statement of the financial result of the opening of the Panwell brickfield, from the commencement up to the present time.

Mr. Crawford said this demand of General Tremenheere would simply have the effect of letting Mr. Narayen Wassoodew's rider stand over on one side, and he would be very glad indeed if the General's motion were adopted. As to these works, if there was any doubt as to the value of the property and as to its being profitable to the Municipality, he would be willing to take over the works himself from the Municipality. The first year or two, of course, when nobody in Bombay knew anything of brickmaking, were experimental, but in the year just past they had been able to turn out a very good brick, which would sell at more than cost price if he chose to sell the stock in hand, which, however, he did not, for he was reserving the stock for the drainage works which were about to be commenced in Bombay, so that when the works were commenced they might have a sufficient quantity to serve for two months' supply. In these two months, the works would be getting on well, and they could during that time be making a supply sufficient to keep the works going, so as to be independent of the market. The result of depending upon the market was seen a few years ago, when they paid Rs. 40 for Callian bricks, which were now selling at Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 in Bombay, and were quite unfit for drainage purposes.

Mr. LeMesurier seconded General Tremenheere's proposal. The appropriateness of such a remark as that made by General Tremenheere had frequently occurred to him. The Commissioner, he had no doubt, was acting with the best judgment; but he had had something to do with making bricks in his time, and he knew something of the enhanced cost which one or two years' experiments very often entailed in large brickworks. Of course Mr. Crawford was quite right in his remarks about having to go into the market, and he hoped the Municipal bricks were as good as they looked. He had no doubt the bricks were carefully made, but it would be satisfactory to the Bench to know how much the works were costing.

Mr. Crawford said the only thing which it would be necessary to give would be the outturn, as the whole of the particulars had been published in the annual reports from year to year.

General Tremenheere said he thought it would be satisfactory to have the information altogether in one statement. And he thought it rather reflected upon the Finance Committee that they had allowed this matter to lie over so long without bringing it before the Bench as a separate statement. The Municipal Commissioner had great powers, which he thought were sometimes rather apt to be abused, especially in spending money in such ways as this they were now speaking of. And not only in this case, but in many others. Driving near the markets or railway station one saw enormous piles of drain pipes, which had been lying for he did not know how long; this was just capital lying idle, and of the expenditure for these they had had no statement. He noticed that Mr. Maxwell, the chairman of the Finance Committee, had come just into the room, and he would repeat that he thought the Finance Committee were somewhat to blame for not laying before the Bench a statement of the capital which had been laid out in this brick manufactory or was lying idle now in the shape of material lying about, such as drain pipes and bricks, &c.

Captain Tulloch deprecated the idea of selling the bricks, whatever offer might be made for them. He had not seen a good brick in Bombay except the Municipal brick.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said all he would say on the subject was that if General Tremenheere thought he, as chairman of the Finance Committee, was going to count all the bricks of the Municipality, he would plainly tell him that he would do nothing of the kind.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee objected to the Finance Committee being spoken of in the way it had been by General Tremenheere. The Finance Committee were not the auditors or the controllers of the Corporation; the duties of the Finance Committee were simply consultative, and he objected to such epithets as had been used by General Tremenheere, for the Finance Committee as a body had given, he thought, substantial service.

Mr. Crawford said he thought he could settle all this by a simple assurance that he would supply any statement which the Bench asked for on the subject. He would make one simple remark,—with that he hoped the discussion would drop—and that was that he thought the kind of expressions which had fallen from General Tremenheere were, to say the least of them, ungracious, coming from a member who certainly had not himself been very remarkable for a strict and accurate attention to the duties of municipal business. He thought that if the Justices looked to the labours of the Finance Committee for the last three or four years, the only wonder would be that so large a number of gentlemen had been found to devote such an immense portion of their time to the elaboration of masses of details and the boiling of these down to a shape in which to be fit for discussion by the Bench; and he thought it was emphatically ungraceful to make such remarks as had been made. (Hear, hear.) They were all liable to err, perhaps he had erred in not publishing this statement. He had never shown a very great inclination not to furnish any amount of statements asked for, and if this statement were asked for it would be furnished as soon as possible.

Mr. LeMesurier thought the members of the Finance Committee had waxed more warm than they ought. The Committee had done good service, but if such a thing as this which was asked did not come within the duties of the Committee, it must be somebody's business, and he supposed it was the business of the Bench, and should be looked after. General Tremenheere was a very worthy member of the Bench, and he thought the Justices had a perfect right to ask to be informed as to what the bricks cost, and the amount of money spent on the works.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—But you should not reflect upon the Committee.

Mr. LeMesurier—Nobody wishes to do so.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—That was the word used.

The Chairman—Well, I beg you will sit down. I vote you are out of order. The Chairman was about to put the motion, when

Dr. Blaney said he would like to ask the Commissioner whether at present there was any agreement about the sewerage or drainage works in the city of Bombay between the Governor in Council and the Bench of Justices.

Mr. Crawford—Certainly there is not.

Dr. Blaney—Are you sure? (A laugh.)

Mr. Crawford—Quite.

Dr. Blaney said that cleared the way for a little discussion on the expenditure of the Rs. 2,50,000. For many years he had seen this money voted year by year with apparently scarcely any idea of what became of it at the end of the year, and large sums of it, larger than what had been put into the ground in drains, had gone elsewhere. To himself, who looked forward to the subject of drainage with considerable anxiety, he saw this sum voted year after year with much concern, because till the principle of the drainage system was decided, till the scheme was set forth and approved of after due deliberation and perhaps some months of time allowed for its discussion both here and in other parts of India, it seemed to him to be unwise to take away what at one time had amounted to one-tenth of the whole municipal revenue for a purposeless purpose, if he might use the expression. This sum of Rs. 2,50,000 had been voted yearly, but the city had derived comparatively little benefit from it. And the best portion of that 25 lakhs had been contributed by the poorer classes of the city, for Bombay had very seldom been without octroi duties; and he therefore looked with much concern upon this grant. He was told the grant was required by the Act; if that was so and they must vote it with their hands tied, and let it elude their grasp, he would be sorry. He did not profess to know anything about the law, but he would put it to the legal adviser of the Bench, or to any legal gentleman present, whether that was the law. He found from the Commissioner that there was no agreement between the Government and the Bench about a system of drainage: and it had been his impression that there was none. Now, section 8 of the Municipal Act said—

"The Municipal Commissioner, as hereinafter appointed, shall, until the complete system of sewerage and drainage within the said city agreed upon between the Governor in Council and the Bench of Justices shall have been completed, and all the expenses thereof have been defrayed, and all moneys borrowed for the payment of such expenses and interest thereon shall have been repaid, set apart for the purposes above mentioned, out of the municipal fund, an annual sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand rupees. If such system of sewerage and drainage has been completed and all the expenses thereof have been defrayed, and all moneys borrowed for the payment of such expenses and interest thereon have been repaid, before the expenses incurred by Government for the construction of the said Vehar water-works shall have been repaid, the said annual sum of two hundred and fifty thousand rupees shall be added to the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand rupees directed by the preceding section to be appropriated annually to the repayment of the expenses of the said works."

That to his mind apparently contemplated that there should be an agreement upon the drainage system when the money was voted. (Hear, hear.) If there was no agreement, then it seemed to him the Bench were at liberty not to vote the sum at all—(hear, hear)—and it would do no harm, he believed, to the vital interests of the city if it were not voted at all. They had had some discussion on the subject of municipal bricks, but before they came to the subject of municipal bricks they had better arrange about the system of drainage. And if no arrangement had been come to between the Government and the Bench with reference to the system of drainage, he took leave to suggest that this question should be put to the legal advisers of the Bench, whether by section 8 of the Municipal Act they were bound hand and foot to set apart this money, or whether there being no agreement relieved them from doing so. (Hear, hear.) He remembered when Mr. Maxwell's committee gave them its valuable report, and it would serve this city for all time, for looking over it the other day he found so much good sense and so many fundamental truths of municipal government that the report could not be too highly praised; and he believed that though when that report was presented a good deal of satisfaction was expressed, its true value was not thoroughly ascertained. Now, in that report the question of the setting apart of the Rs. 2,50,000 was put to the then Advocate General (Mr. White). He had read that opinion to the Committee, and Saturday last, but the opinion did not touch this point at all. This point did not seem to have been considered at all; and he would like now to have it put to the legal advisers of the Bench. If that were once decided, then he would be prepared to offer a few considerations to the Bench on the subject of drainage, which had occupied a good deal of his time. (Applause.)

Mr. Crawford said he thought Dr. Blaney had raised a point of very considerable importance, and he agreed with Dr. Blaney that the point should be laid before counsel. When Act II. of 1865 was passed, there was a complete system of sewage and drainage agreed upon between the Governor in Council and the Justices, which system was actually being carried out. To find the money necessary for that system, section 8 was put into the new Municipal Act; but circumstances had altogether changed since then. While the old system was being carried out, an opinion gained strength that these works were likely not to do good to the town, and the works were voted improper and undesirable. A discussion followed, the result of which was that the system was abandoned, and a complete system of sewage and drainage works no longer existed, and consequently the point arose whether that being so the Municipality was now bound to set aside Rs. 2,50,000 every year. This, he thought, was a very important point, and one which it was desirable should be laid before counsel. He felt quite confident that when a system of drainage was laid before the Bench the Justices would willingly find the money to carry it out, and with the permission of the Justices he would withdraw this vote altogether from the present discussion, and would report the result of counsel's opinion to an early meeting of the Bench, when they could act in accordance with the opinion of counsel in the matter. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney added, to strengthen what the Commissioner had said, that in the Government resolution of 31st March last, paragraph 15, it was said—"Government think there are good reasons for rejecting Captain Tulloch's and all underground sewage schemes."

Mr. A. D. Grant thought the question might also be put to counsel what portion of this refunded property was available for other purposes.

Mr. Crawford said he would refer that question as well as the other to counsel. He thought the matter would be met by his simply withdrawing his resolution and stating that on an early date he would place before the Bench full information on this matter, when it could come on for discussion.

General Tremenheere explained that in his remarks he intended no discourtesy to the Finance Committee, though he might have expressed himself in a somewhat clumsy way.

GRANT FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. Crawford said the next item he had to bring before the Bench was the contribution to the Agri-Horticultural Society. The Finance Committee had struck out the item altogether; but he was going to ask for the same sum as was granted the year before last, namely, Rs. 10,000. He was quite sure that in this matter he would have the support of the native members of the Bench, who were more interested in the property of the Victoria Gardens than any other gentlemen there, because in point of fact the property was held in trust for them and their children, and of course, for the rest of the native community; and although it was true to a certain extent that this botanical garden was not so good as it might be, and did not yield an income, yet they could not expect a garden to yield an income until it was made into a garden, which was hardly yet the case with the place in question. It was now at a turning point, and he thought the Bench would be very indifferently carrying out the trust given to it by the Government—they would be very indifferently doing their duty to a very large portion of the community—if they allowed the garden to go to ruin, after the large sums of money which many opulent natives and others had spent on the decoration of it. It was especially undesirable just at this time, when the Museum was about to be established there, that all the money should be withdrawn from this trust property. The Museum itself was a noble building, on which very large sums of money had been expended by Government and many of the gentlemen who were present and also by many others who are not there, but who represented the interest of the native inhabitants of the city. He thought it would almost amount to a breach of trust if the Bench refused to make such a grant as would allow the property to be properly improved and thereby become one of the most admirable institutions of which any town in India could boast. In a few years the grant, he doubted not, might be lessened but while the garden was being properly laid out it would be most unwise and improper not to support the garden. He hoped that the whole of his native friends would consult their own interests by supporting him in this matter, and moved—"That the contribution to the Agri-Horticultural Society be fixed at Rs. 10,000 for the year 1871."

In reply to Mr. Forbes, Mr. Crawford said the garden had been handed over by the Government in trust for the public, and the conveyance deed was in course of preparation. Many titles were involved, and the deed had not yet been finished. That was the position of the matter; the garden was the property of the Corporation in trust for the public. The grant he asked for was not for the Agri-Horticultural Society but for the gardens.

Mr. Maxwell said the great questions which would shortly come before the Bench—the drainage of the city and the increased water supply—made it utter folly to spend Rs. 10,000 on these gardens or any other places of amusement. The Municipality would require all the money at its disposal for these great works, and a very heavy taxation would be requisite to carry them out.

Dr. Hewlett said these gardens were not only a place of amusement, but a place of health; it was a place where people could go and breathe a little fresh air, and he thought that Rs. 10,000 was a very small sum indeed to give for the support of a place where children and ladies could walk about in the evening, and enjoy pure air which was so necessary for health.

Dr. Knapp quite agreed with Dr. Hewlett. The theory that the gardens ought to be self-supporting, which he had heard advocated on one or two occasions by his friends outside, would be utterly impossible if the gardens had not a fair chance. What would be the effect of granting such a paltry sum as Rs. 300? Why, the superintendent, Dr. Grey, could never get a sufficient stock of flowers and shrubs; immediately they "struck" they would have to be sold to obtain money. Under Dr. Gray's excellent superintendence, but the gardens were now assuming the appearance of what such gardens ought to be, and for these reasons he trusted the Bench would see the necessity of continuing the grant.

Dr. Dallas said that whenever he had been in the gardens he never saw more than twenty persons present at one time. The gardens were only an advantage to those who lived in their neighbourhood, or who were able to go in carriages. So far as the great bulk of the people were concerned, it was no benefit to them at all. As the Finance Committee had had the courage to put their finger upon this item he thought the Bench ought to support them.

Mr. Crawford said that looking to Madras and Calcutta and the accounts they received from home of the large sums spent on these things, he could hardly believe that a body of gentlemen supposed to represent the municipal ability of Bombay should be so short-sighted, so unjust to the masses, as to doom to destruction the only place of recreation that the city could boast of; and he was very sure that there was not a single town in which, if it became known, it would not be condemned, and in which "shame" would not be cried upon Bombay. However he was quite sure of this that the result of the vote would be, that this property, which had been presented to the public, and which was a very valuable property in itself, would be simply withdrawn from the people by the Government, and very justly and properly, and all the money given by gentlemen, some of whom were dead, and many of whom were still honoured by them as the most liberal of their citizens, would cease to belong to the people of Bombay. In other words, this corporation by declining to keep up the gardens, would deliberately—he distinctly affirmed it—be guilty of breach of trust.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee seconded Mr. Crawford's motion. He had, he said, objected to this grant, because they had hitherto contributed more than Rs. 50,000 to the support of their gardens. He thought that the Bench had not been fairly treated because they had hitherto, or not until the last meeting, received a scrap of information from the Agri-Horticultural Society as to the expenditure. He must say that Dr. Gray devoted a great deal of his time to the work, but sufficient care had not been taken to make the garden self-supporting. He thought the cost of the maintenance of the public garden was a legitimate charge on those who used them, and if they could get any assurance that these accounts would be rendered to them at the end of each year, he should be quite satisfied. He thought that 168,000 square yards of land, with an unlimited supply of Vehar water ought to be an unlimited source of wealth. (Applause.) He should vote with pleasure for the grant of Rs. 10,000.

The resolution was carried by a majority.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS VACCINATION.

The Finance Committ

CANARA COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Canara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October informs us that the fall of rain has been rather heavy; both rice crops and the garden lands have consequently suffered slightly. Fever and small-pox prevailed in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. PEARL, Captain George Baldwin, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Potts, Captain Hunt and three children, Dr. Grose, Mr. Bingham, thirty-three Europeans, ten followers, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. J. L. F. Elgee and child, Rev. John Lessman, one gentleman, Conductor and Mrs. James Kelly and child, and one hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

POLICE CASES.

BUGGY LICENSE.—A buggy driver named Mahomed Calloo was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with plying a public conveyance for hire without having obtained an attendant's license and badge from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined ten rupees.

RAILWAY OFFENCES.—Rama Myputtee, a Hindoo boy was charged before Mr. Showell with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company by travelling in a third class railway carriage of the Poona up mail train without a ticket. He was convicted and fined a rupee. — Antone Francis was charged with being drunk on the premises of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and was fined two rupees.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

YESTERDAY morning about 6 o'clock, Rama Arjoon, a barber, murdered his wife Hurree, aged about eighteen years, by cutting her throat with a razor, and afterwards committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. Hurree and Rama were natives of Sattara, arrived in Bombay about two and a half months ago, and lived on the ground floor of a chawl in Khetwady ninth lane. They had lived happily since their marriage, which took place at Sattara about six years ago. Khedaree Dhurmajee, a barber, who lived in the neighbourhood, got up at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and went to the door of the room where Hurree and Rama lived. He knocked at the door several times, but could get no reply. He became very anxious about them, and while he was considering as to what mode he should adopt to open the door, he saw a Mahomedan named Mahomed passing along the road and told him the circumstances. The latter immediately went into the room adjoining and made a hole in the tatty wall between the deceased's room and the adjoining one. He looked through the hole and saw the feet of the woman, who was lying on the ground. Mahomed thought she had been seized with cholera, and immediately ran to report the circumstance to the police. On his return he broke the door of the room open. He then went in and saw the woman lying dead on the floor with her throat cut and a pool of blood by her side. Her husband was sitting in a semi-recumbent position near the head of the woman in a corner of the room. Arjoon had in his right hand a razor, which was open and covered with blood. He was alive, but insensible and breathing heavily. While Mahomed and Khandaree Dhurmajee, the barber above named, were talking between themselves a police jemadar and a peon came there. Rama was placed in a buggy and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died at about 8 A.M. Rama was of a very excited temperament, and after his arrival in Bombay, he showed symptoms of madness. A brother of his, who is a Mussulman who said some time, one day took a fit of madness. The Mussulman could exorcise for a rupee, which the brother gave. The man asked him for thrice to their place, but he did not find the devil. After a month or so Rama became well and went to his business as usual. When he had these fits he became very excited and used to fight with people without cause. He used to smoke ganja when he was under a fit of excitement.

Dr. Grey made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased woman yesterday, which he found lying on the floor, stretched out, with the arms bent, the hands being clenched and placed near the sides of the head. There was a deep wound extending across the throat from about two inches below the left ear, and about two and a half inches below the right ear. He was of opinion that the wounds could not have been selfinflicted. They might have been produced by the razor before the Court. The woman was probably asleep when the wounds were inflicted. Witness based this opinion on the fact that there were no marks of struggling in the room. Death must have resulted instantaneously, and there could not have been much previous noise.

Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on the bodies of the deceased, when the above facts were elicited.

Verdict—That the deceased woman Hurree was murdered by her husband Rama, Arjoon who cut her throat with a razor, and that he afterwards committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 12th November, compared with the statement issued on the 5th November:—

LIABILITIES.	5th Nov.	12th Nov.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	33,41,243	33,39,327
Deposits at Head Office	2,04,25,335	2,10,32,767
Deposits at Branches	19,72,941	19,90,309
Bank Post Bills outstanding	8,51,538	3,54,514
Reserve	4,10,000	4,15, 4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	8,52,124	8,67,680
Rs.	3,38,62,181	3,42,49,597
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	11,79,099	11,81,299
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,51,860	3,46,863
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	22,37,799	22,15,483
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	46,36,242	46,64,817
Dead Stock 4,62,311		
Less written off 40,000	4,42,311	4,42,303
Stamps	6,531	6,301
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	18,53,598	18,01,522
Overdrafts	88,108	53,960
Govt. Reserve, Cash		
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,69,30,489	1,73,56,117
Do. do. at Branches	49,29,634	47,81,801
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	12,11,170	13,99,203
Rs.	3,38,62,181	3,42,49,597

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 12th November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·887	in.
Temperature of the Air	81·3	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4	,,
Dew Point	64·8	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	68·5	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) ...	2·7	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	87·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	76·0	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—ESE, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, ENE.		
Movement in 24 hours	159 miles.	

HEAVY PARTNERS.—At the fat men's dance at Cedar Grove, there were 300 present. Each one was weighed before being admitted; each one weighed his 200lbs. and upwards.

NOT INCONSOLABLE.—Carrie Sweet has sued Mr Downey, of Mitchell county, for refusing to share for life his down pillow with her. She thinks about $15,000 will be necessary to sweeten the bitterness of her grief.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The census takers in some portions of the West have funny experiences. One has discovered a lady in Indiana, who is happy and contented in the name of "Jane Juliette Isabella Araminta Musadora Peeks."

IN THE FAMILY.—According to the *Janesville Gazette*, "the family of Banett, the man who killed his brother, are not a little incensed that the public should take such an interest in what they claim to be their private affairs. As it all occurred within their own family circle, they don't see why outsiders should object to the proceeding when the family is satisfied."

SPIRIT DRINKING IN THE U. S.—"Some startling statistics of inebriation in the United States have been compiled by a St. Louis physician. Taking 300 men, it is found that 123 never drink spirits at all, 100 drink moderately, but not to intoxication; 50 are occasional drinkers; 25 periodically, called 'spreeing;' and 3 are habitual drunkards. There is 1 confirmed inebriate in every 59 of drinking men. Counting of 700 women, 600 never touch alcoholics of any kind; 36 taste wine occasionally; 17 taste ardent spirits; 36 drink ale or beer constantly; 14 drink ardent spirits periodically, and 3 are habitual inebriates."

MRS. S. M. BRITTAIN.—The *New York Herald* is answerable for the following paragraph:—"A lady physician, Mrs. S. M. Brittain, from New York, who has recently been visiting at Meriden, has been present at several great battles in India in the Punjab war, under Lord Gough. She had a taste for surgery, and practiced many years in Ireland in the field. She recently came to New York with her husband, who is an officer in the East India service, and has been admitted to the New York Medical Board. She is described as a 'tall, handsome woman, of a magnific nt physique, a believer in women suffrage, and a cultured scholar of her profession.' In addition to diplomas received here and in England she has numerous medals from distinguished public men."

EXECUTION OF DECREES AGAINST ABSCONDED NATIVE DEBTORS.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

SIR,—I request the favour of your inviting the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the great hardship and injustice to which the mercantile community of Bombay are liable in consequence of the extreme difficulty (amounting in most cases to an impossibility) of obtaining execution of decrees of the High Court of Bombay against debtors who have absconded to, or have property in, native States in India.

The majority of native cotton dealers in Bombay are, as must be well known to the Chamber, natives of independent States, and although they reside and carry on business in Bombay, either by themselves or by their moonims, so long as they can obtain credit, and so long as the transactions in which they are involved result in profit, yet when such transactions result in liability, it too often happens that the debtor after remaining in Bombay sufficiently long to throw every possible obstruction and delay in the way of his creditor, absconds to his native country; the moment a decree is passed against him, taking with him whatever property he may have had within the jurisdiction of this Court, and practically rendering the decree, to obtain which his creditor has incurred considerable expense, not worth the paper it is written on.

The Chamber are no doubt aware that in the early part of 1867 certain rules were circulated by order of the Governor General in Council for the guidance of the various departments, administrations, and political representatives of the British Government in India, with a view "to give facilities for the execution of decrees of civil tribunals obtained by British subjects in our own territory by enlisting the influence of the several political authorities with the princes and chiefs of native States to which the debtor had absconded, or in which he was possessed of property."

Owing however to some objections which do not appear to have been made public, these rules, though acknowledged by the Governor General in Council to be "just and equitable in principle," were afterwards in 1868 cancelled, and a resolution of the Government of India was substituted, directing that "where no regular tribunals exist in native States, the political representative should, as a general rule, abstain from putting any pressure on or using his influence with, the Chief, or the Durbar, in order to obtain the execution of a decree obtained in British territory."

In passing this resolution the Governor General in Council proceeded to argue that it "ought not to inflict any real hardship on claimants who have successfully resorted to our Courts for redress, inasmuch as in many cases the absconding debtors leave either property or partners behind them in British territory against whom execution may be taken out, and inasmuch as in all cases where plaintiffs apprehend that a defaulting debtor may abscond, or may convey away his property, the provisions of Act. VIII of 1859 regarding the attachment of property while a suit is pending afford to all litigants who are properly alive to their rights and position during litigation a fair and adequate security against eventual loss by evasion or default."

The fallacy of this reasoning must be apparent to every member of the Chamber who has had occasion to resort to legal proceedings against any of the class of debtors here referred to.

It is notorious in Bombay that such debtors if they abscond into native States do *not* as a rule leave either property or partners behind them to satisfy any decree that may be obtained against them, and, if in some exceptional cases an absconding debtor is possessed of *immoveable* property, which, from its nature, is not always readily convertable into money, it is almost invariably found that immediately it is attached, a claim is set up into whose name the property has been transferred, and whose claim it is almost invariably found impossible to disprove to the satisfaction of a court of law, although often little doubt that the claimant is although but a nominee or trustee for the absconding debtor.

The present unsatisfactory state of the law with regard to native partnerships and the extreme difficulty of ascertaining or proving to the satisfaction of the courts who are partners or who as moonims of mehtas are or are not authorized to bind native firms is equally notorious, and needs no comment.

Equally notorious is the difficulty experienced by suitors in the courts at Bombay "who apprehend that a defaulting debtor may abscond or convey away his property" (however much "alive to their rights and position") in obtaining the remedy suggested by the Governor General in Council, of attaching either the persons or property of the debtor whilst the suit is pending, the well known tendency of the Courts here being rather to strain the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859 above referred to against a creditor than to enforce them against a debtor. To the resolution above referred to, however, the Governor in Council proceeded to add that "there may occur some flagrant cases in which a defaulting and absconding debtor possesses large means within the limits of native territories in which the default and evasion may be marked by acts of gross fraud and flagrant dishonesty, and in which by deceit or artifice he may have reduced the honest creditor to ruin, or have left him without the slightest prospect of redress; and there may be other peculiar circumstances which in the judgment of the political officer might render interposition on his part expedient," and in such cases the Governor General in Council observes "the representative of the British power may when applied to most properly use his discretion in pointing out to the chief and the durbar the special circumstances which render intervention desirable, and may urge them to compel the defaulter to discharge his liabilities, but that it must be clearly understood that these cases will form the exception and not the rule, and that the political authority will only adopt this course when he is fully satisfied that the case is distinguished by exceptional circumstances, and that the claimant has been the victim of fraud and treachery, and has practically no other means of obtaining his rights."

It is difficult, however, to conceive any case of a debtor, *who after contracting large liabilities in Bombay, absconds to native territory to which he has removed, or in which he is possessed of property with the sole object of avoiding those liabilities* which may not be characterized as an "act of gross fraud and flagrant dishonesty, by which the creditor is left without the slightest prospect of redress," or that any "peculiar circumstances" are required to bring such default and evasion within the above definition. It is a well recognised principle that the decrees and processes of the courts of one country are recognized, and, so far as possible, given effect to, by the courts of another country, and the Government of India in considering the question on the 10th April 1867 declared its opinion "that there was no reason why this just and equitable principle should not be recognized in India." Nevertheless it has been seen that the rules circulated by order of the Governor General in Council, which recognized and sought to enforce this principle, have since been cancelled, and a creditor is now left as he was before entirely without remedy. It seems reasonable and in accordance with all recognized principles of law and good conscience that a debtor, who has traded largely in Bombay, and thereby perhaps acquired the very property which he afterwards removes into native territory, and who could invoke the *assistance* of our courts, should to some extent be amenable to the decrees of those courts even though he may have absconded to native territory, and it is with a view of soliciting a reconsideration by the Government of India of their Resolution of August 1868, and of obtaining if possible some remedy for an admitted wrong (nowhere perhaps so grievously felt as in Bombay) that I venture to ask the Chamber to take the matter into their consideration, and to make such representations to the Government of India either direct or through the Government of Bombay as they may think called for.

The very critical time is approaching in Bombay renders it a matter of great urgency in the interest of the mercantile community that such action as the Government of India may consider the circumstances call for, should be taken with as little delay as possible.

—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SHA GORDHUNDASS NURROTUMDASS.

A Massachusetts editor says—"A man who is owing us a little bill said he would call last week and pay us if he was alive. He still appears in the street, but, as he did not call, it is naturally supposed he is dead, and walking about to save funeral expenses."

Rector's Daughter (a trifle enthusiastic)—"Well, Jenny, and did you tell your father that we should be glad to see him at church on Sundays?" Young Proselyte—"Yes, Miss; and please, Miss, he says he gets a good deal more preachin' than he can stand at home."—*Judy.*

LAST week, in answer to the inquiry of a broad Scot—"Eh, mon, can ye no tell me whaur my brither Sandy M'Twolter's wee biggin is, and I'll gie ye a braw bawbee?" A polite but puzzled peeler replied—"Wee, munsheo, voo allong par le roo de Rejong et turney a la left at the bottom, dong voo crossay a Leicester Square et demanday ongcore."—*Fun.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The rapidity and certainty with which this Oil will restore strength to the most feeble are thus described by Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case:—"After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

A CASE of considerable importance to the mercantile community was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Spencer, third judge of the Small Cause Court. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. brought an action against Mr. J. A. Brown, to recover Rs. 510, balance due on account of consignments of cotton, with interest at 12 per cent per annum. Mr. Langley (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley,) solicitor, appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. Cleveland, (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) solicitor, for defendant.

The full facts of the case will appear from the following judgment.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said—On the 30th November 1865, the plaintiffs made the defendant an advance of Rs. 5,000 on his undertaking to ship through them a consignment of cotton. No time was fixed within which the cotton was to be shipped. A receipt for the advance was taken, of which the following is a copy:—"Bombay, 30th November 1865. Received from Sir Charles Forbes and Co. the sum of Rs. 5,000 on account of advance against consignment of cotton, to be shipped through them.—J. A. Brown and Co." A few days after the advance was made, Mr. Macdonald, one of the partners in the plaintiffs' firm, not being satisfied from the enquiries he had instituted of the position of the defendant, informed him that he would rather not have the consignment, and would prefer his repaying the advance. This intimation was made before the 12th December 1865. The arrangement was assented to by the defendant, and accordingly on the 12th December 1865 the defendant repaid to the plaintiffs Rs. 2,500. He subsequently made other payments, on account, amounting in all to Rs. 4,750, leaving a balance due of Rs. 250, to recover which, with interest, this suit has been instituted. The only issue is whether the suit is barred by the law of limitation. It was contended by Mr. Cleveland on behalf of the defendant that the claim was one either for money lent or for breach of contract, and that it was barred by section 1, clause 9 of Act 14 of 1859. On the other hand, it was argued by Mr. Langley that this was in the nature of an implied contract, and that six, and not three, years was the period of limitation. When the money was in the first instance advanced, it was not intended, and there was no express agreement, that it should be repaid in specie. There was an implied undertaking only on the part of the defendant that it should be so repaid in the event of the cotton not being shipped; and if nothing else had occurred, I should have been bound to hold that this case was governed by the principle laid down by the High Court in the case of Umedchund Hukeemchund vs. Sha Balakidas Lalchund (High Court Reports, Vol. 5, p. 16,) that it fell within clause 16 of section 1, and that six, and not three, years was the period of limitation. The doubt which occurred to my mind was whether what passed between Mr. Macdonald and the defendant, subsequent to the advance being made, altered the nature of the contract and converted what was originally an implied into an express agreement to pay. On consideration, however, I am of opinion that there are no grounds for the doubt I entertained. When the money was advanced there was only an implied undertaking that it should be repaid if the cotton was not shipped; and I do not think that this contract has been altered or another substituted for it. Take the converse of the present case. Suppose, instead of Mr. Macdonald not wishing the cotton to be shipped, the defendant had said, "I have no cotton to send; I will refund the money." Could it be contended that the claim would be barred after the lapse of three years? I apprehend not. I am of opinion that I must regard this contract as one in which there was an implied undertaking to repay the money if the cotton was not shipped, no matter what the consignment may have been; and that six, and not three, years is the period of limitation. There must, therefore, be a verdict for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are entitled to interest at the mercantile rate of 9 per cent. only. On looking at the account annexed to the summons, it would appear that interest has been charged at the rate of 12 per cent. If this be so, there will be a reduction in the amount of the verdict.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE learn from Lucknow that General Barrow, C.B., Financial Commissioner of Oudh, has offered a cup, to be pulled for in a four-oared race between the civil and military members of the Lucknow Rowing Club. The race is to come off during Christmas week.

SHIPMENT UNDER THE VAGRANCY ACT.

The following persons having no hope of obtaining suitable employment in this Presidency, have been granted free passages from Madras under the provisions of section 17 of the European Vagrancy Act. J. Hayes, J. Farewether, J. Cameron, J. Nixon, to England: H. Ferguson, wife and child, W. Turner, J. Conran, W. Fawcett, to Melbourne: D. Elliot, to Calcutta: and J. Whitehouse to Bombay.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 10.

THE 107TH.

The 107th Regiment commenced its march from Hazareebagh en route to Dum-Dum on the 1st instant. It is likely to be detained at the "Barrakur" on account of the rising of that river, the bridge over which is not yet finished. From "Barrakur" the regiment will be conveyed by rail to Howrah, thence by steamer to Cossipore, where it will land and proceed at once to Dum-Dum. The 63rd Regiment, which is expected daily at Bombay from England, will take the place of the 107th Regiment at Hazareebagh.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Nov. 10.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

The number of candidates of the next B. L. examination has dwindled down to 6 from 108 last year. This is partly owing to the exclusion of undergraduates from competing for this degree. But when we remember that there were, last year, 35 B. A. candidates for the B. L. degree, it is evident that the raising of the standard for the law examinations had much to do with the falling off in the number of applicants this time. The number of candidates for the B. A. examination is as respectable as in the past year, there being no less than 60 applicants for that degree. —*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 9.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A correspondent of one of the daily papers, we forget which, the other day pleaded for letter copying books for Government officials, sent up country, and having, as things now stand, to copy all their own letters. It is a marvel that such a request should have to be made at this period of history; but it has, and a very reasonable request it is, and without anything whatever against it, as far as we can see, save the simple fact that bad writers in authority would not always like to have their writing transferred to an indestructible record. If letter copying books come into use in the mofussil they may also come into use in town, and then—alas for pot-hooks!—*Friend of India.*

RECRUITS COMING OUT.

Orders have been received that eight hundred recruits, who were on their way out via the Cape, are to be forwarded on arrival to hill stations in view to their being acclimatised. The accommodation, however, at the different sanitaria is utterly insufficient to provide for 800 men, in addition to the convalescents sent up yearly from regiments in the plain. Darjeeling is full, and the barracks at Senchal have been permitted to fall into ruins. We believe it is intended to build new barracks for a wing of a regiment at Darjeeling; but as the construction of them will be entrusted, of course, to the Public Works Department, their completion at an early date cannot possibly be expected.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Nov. 10.

A FRAUD ON THE BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras has been made the victim of a rather well-contrived fraud. Two drafts amounting to Rs. 1,700, which had been already paid by the Bank, were presented over again, and the money was again obtained for them. One of the drafts was paid for the first time on the 20th of September last, and for the second time on the 3rd of October. The other draft was paid first on the 18th October, and for a second time on the 1st November. The fraud was discovered on Tuesday last, and was at once reported to the police, who are doing their best to find out the perpetrators. The person who committed the fraud seems to have thoroughly understood the nature of business in the Bank, and knew well how to take advantage of the slightest neglect on the part of the subordinates to make certain necessary entries.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 10.

A LADY told the census taker, who asked her the age of her oldest child, he'd come about a month too soon.—*American Paper.*

MAMMA—"It's very naughty of you, Fanny, to say you won't have your dinner, and really wicked to say it's nasty, after having said your grace so prettily!" Fanny—"Yes, but, mamma, I wouldn't have said grace if I'd known it was Irish stew!"—*Fun.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enteri solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoas and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Australian papers take but little notice of the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh. The *Sydney Morning Herald* merely announces the fact of His Royal Highness's arrival on the 15th, and his landing to take an occasional drive or to pay a visit to the Theatre. The same paper devotes more space to the landing of the pet elephant from the Galatea, and its arrival at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition, which was closed by the Duke on the 30th September. The *Melbourne Argus*, however, informs us that the Galatea had been taken into the graving dock, and after a short visit to Melbourne was to sail at the end of October for the South Seas, the Duke having received instructions from the Admiralty to make an investigation with reference to some murders alleged to have been committed at the Kingsmill Islands by Captain Carmichael, of the ship Hannah Blomfield.—*Englishman.*

NEXT YEAR'S DERBY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

SPORTING men are fairly puzzled with the running of the two-year old horses this year, and are in very considerable doubt as to which horses should be the favourites in the betting for next year's Derby. The Middle Park Plate is generally supposed to bring the best horses to the front, and to supply the betting world with subjects to operate on during the winter months. But the race for the Plate this year is a mystery which the prophets have given up in despair. The cracks were nowhere, and the first and second horses were rank outsiders, one of which has been disgracefully beaten before. The winner was Mr. Cartwright's Albert Victor, who is sure to figure prominently in the betting for next year's Derby. Mr. Merry's King of the Forest did not run. He is out and out the best two-year old performer of the year, and will probably hold the place of honor in the betting till next spring.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Chinese wish to settle this unfortunate business honestly and fail to understand where lies the hitch which is apparently preventing England from taking the settlement of the country into her own hands. It will be a far more serious matter should Government have to answer to the nation for the lives that will be lost if the Chinese enter upon active hostilities before we are prepared, than to incur any passing unpopularity for temporary extra taxation. Not that we believe a China war would be unpopular, for no one quarrels with honour and treasure when gained honestly. The season is now almost too far advanced for any action to be commenced this winter. The English Admiral evidently does not expect that his presence will be required in the neighbourhood of either Shanghai or Tientsin, as he is moving with his best ships from the north to Hong-Kong. He could, of course, return in about a week, but in the event of a demonstration being likely to take place, he would probably have remained at his old station.

THE PANIC AT ALLAHABAD.

(*Friend of India.*)

SIR,—You had something to say about the panic at Allahabad and much has been written on the subject; but in all that has been written I have not seen anything said about its *reasonableness* or rather how the action of the military authorities tended latterly to extend and intensify it. People of ordinary common sense, although aware of the bad feeling among the people, chiefly on account of taxation, had rumours of disaffection among the men of the 4th Regiment N. I. at Allahabad and of what natives had said and done which were taken as proofs of an intended rising, but they took no heed of them and thought that there was no cause of alarm until they became aware of certain facts. They heard of or saw cavalry patrols at night, and were told of (if they did not see) the artillery with their guns marching through the bazaars. They heard that the men of the artillery on one occasion (at least) had been warned to be on the alert for one whole night, during which they lay down in their clothes, they heard that spikes had been served out for the guns to be used if necessary—that a plan of rendezvous had been appointed for the women and children, and last not least, they heard that the General Commanding had sent away his personal guard supplied by the suspected N. I Regiment and had doubled the orderlies supplied by a Punjab Cavalry corps! Hearing all these things people that hitherto had had no fears and were not alarmists argued that there must be more in the rumours that they had heard than they supposed, if a soldier of General Vaughan's experience took such precautions in consequence of them—or possibly they thought that there must be more than they themselves had heard to justify such precautions being taken. Was not this very natural and is not therefore the General responsible for keeping up the panic, and of alarming many who would not otherwise have been moved by fear?

When any cause of alarm does occur no amount of assurances by the authorities, civil and military, as to its groundlessness is likely to be of much avail; for every one knows that in 1857, in almost every station in which there was mutiny, the authorities went on to the last brushing the sepoys and saying that there was no cause of alarm. In Allahabad, itself, if I am not mistaken, such assurances were freely given up to the very hour that the "loyal" 6th Regiment N. I. rose and murdered their officers just after being publicly threatened for volunteering to serve at Delhi against the mutineers.—Yours faithfully, FUNK.

THE GOVERNMENT STUDS IN BENGAL.

WE hear from Bengal that the Viceroy, during his recent short tour, scrutinized the working of the Studs in good earnest. Some of the stallions that were shown him at Buxar, seem to have taken His Excellency's fancy, particularly those bred from the Stud, which, by the bye, prove much better foalgetters than those sent out from home; the truth evidently being that the first cross of the English thorough-bred with the countrybred mare does not work so well as the second and third; though at the same time it is absolutely necessary to keep up the importation of the English stallion, in order to prevent the stud-bred sire from deteriorating. One striking fault in the Stud system which, we hear, Lord Mayo remarked upon, is the tieing up of all the young stock for twenty-two hours out of every twenty-four, the evil results of this process being marked in all the stock by the absence of bone and development of muscle, and the fat flabby appearances of all the animals, arising from a want of proper exercise. This was more observable in the colts reserved for parent stock. In order to develop the sinews, bone and loins, colts should, no doubt, be exercised, ridden, and even galloped daily, so as to bring them into as perfect a state of health as is possible for them to attain; instead of which the system pursued is the very opposite. The colts are highly fed, get little or no exercise, are never ridden, consequently seldom put out of a walk, the results of which is that they become very fat, unmanageable and vicious. Then again, the evil is further apparent in the few foals that the stallions so reared ever generate. However, all this is the fault of the system, the blame rests with those who originally introduced and sanctioned such an unnatural state of affairs. All Stud officers condemn it and are fully aware of its evil, though powerless to reform: that result may follow from the Viceroy's visit—let us hope it will.

His Excellency, travelling by the ordinary train from Buxar to Bankipore, was met at the latter station by the Commissioner, Mr. R. Jenkins, and was conducted by this gentleman to Poosa, which is the great filly depot, where there are some 800 fillies at present located, of all ages, sizes, and, we may add, *shapes*. Classified by their ages and allotted, some are reserved for parent stock for the Kurnal Depôt, others for distribution to the zemindars on the *asami* system, whilst the remainder are the rejections which are about to be offered for sale at the ensuing Sonepore Races. The Viceroy spent the entire day in inspecting the whole of these fillies, Colonel McDougal, Deputy Superintendent, and Captain Farquhar and Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Skoulding, who are in charge of the Poosah Depot, being in attendance. We did not hear if the Viceroy expressed any opinion as to the quality of the fillies, but the want of height, size, sinew and bone must have forcibly struck one who has been a successful horse-breeder from his youth.

On the morning of the 7th, accompanied by Major Bourke and Mr. Jenkins, His Excellency rode into Bankipore, a distance of forty miles, arriving at the Commissioner's house at a little before 11 o'clock. The country between Poosah and Bankipore having suffered much from the late heavy rains, many of the nullahs that are usually dry at this season of the year had to be crossed in boats, and the Ganges took upwards of an hour navigating. His Excellency left Bankipore by the ordinary mail train, attended only by Major Bourke and reached Calcutta at 9 A.M. on the morning of the 8th, as has been already announced.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 12.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your value le Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a general court-martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 24th October (Colonel H. Rigby, R.E., president), Private Robert Young, 26th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

"With having, at Chinsurah, on the 23rd September 1870, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from the Chinsurah Depot, to which he was attached, and having remained so absent until 10 P.M. on the same date, when he was apprehended at Fort William, Calcutta.

"With insubordination, in having, at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 24th September 1870, when a prisoner in the main guard, and when visited by Ensign George Barrington Behan, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, and Lieutenant William Alexander Curtis, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, the officers commanding the old and new guards, and asked by Lieutenant Curtis if he had any complaints to make, used insubordinate language towards the said Lieutenant Curtis and Ensign Behan, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, 'I don't want to see any of you bloody b———s in here.'"

He was found guilty of both the charges, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven hundred and thirty days, and further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and to be marked with the letters B. C.

Approved and confirmed [by H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala] to the extent of seven hundred and thirty days' imprisonment with hard labour. The imprisonment to be carried out in the Calcutta jail.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

(BY THE "PIONEER'S" CALCUTTA SYNIC.)

WITH the return of the Simla swallows Calcutta enters upon her social springtide. Seven long months of heat and rain, of dull work relieved by duller dinners, have brought round again that climate which gushing Ditchers call 'Italian.' Raw fogs take the place of steamy mornings; colds supplant fevers; the touch of liver drives out the dread of cholera. But the City of Palaces—doleful dwellings most of them—is nothing in the season, if not gay. Spasms of fictitious excitement disturb even the calmest mind. Men who detest music in private, descant loudly on the merits of the opera. The most persistent and paunchy wall-flowers ask eagerly the date of the next ball. In brief, the sap of juvenility, spumy a little as becomes the latitude, runs riot in the veins of society. All this is the result of natural reaction, and would probably take place even if there were no swallows, albeit the swallows themselves may vainly think that they bring on the summer! They do, we know, but twitter on the eaves of other people's houses, and give signal for gaieties to which they now-a-days contribute little. A well-marked change is coming over the face of society at the capital. The annual exodus of the Council and Secretariats has allowed to non-official life its natural expansion. The fiction of a dominant caste is being fast forgotten. Only genius can rule society from a garret; and if high officials show themselves but for a third of the year, live three in a flat, and drive ramshackle traps with sorry steeds, —old coaches whose sole token of respectability is the red-coated *chuprasi* (Government-paid) upon the box,—they must expect to be rated at their own ostensible valuation. The High Court Judges are now almost the only officials of position permanently resident in Calcutta, and the calm serenity of their lives, or the august nature of their functions, sets them, as it were, away from the ordinary class of Government servants, and lifts them into the upper air where the other representatives of Royalty, the Viceroy, and Governors, sit apart. That stratum is too fine for our analysis. But beside the Judges there are at the Presidency but two or three official incomes qualified to bear the strain of social leadership. The exiguity of local stipends is a fatal bar to such pre-eminence. The consequence of all this has been the quiet assertion by the independent European of his natural rights. He is not disposed to yield the *pas* to a set of people who are away for most of the year, and who, when they return to Calcutta, confine their trivial hospitalities to their own little cliques and coteries. Between him and them he sees the widening of a great gulf. Interruption to social intercourse leads to a want of mutual apprehension. His opinions are not their opinions. His troubles are not theirs. All that has significance for him is mere meaningless must have been, he finds, to them a mere annual echo. The social disruption caused by the flight to the hills has, to our thinking, more to answer for than men dream of. Officialdom thereby pronounced its own social *déchéance*. The days are coming when the fact will be still more apparent. Meantime, we need only repeat there is already the 'rift within the lute,' the music is becoming somewhat out of tune. But we are tending to be serious and touching on politics, than which nothing could be further from our present intention.

The most marked thing about the Calcutta season is the sameness of its routine from year to year. It needs all the inexperience and elasticity of youth to get rid of the suspicion of dulness that haunts the whole affair. Fortunately, as a community, we are in many ways very young. Few of us, before leaving home, were old enough to be world-worn and indifferent to the conventional pleasure of society, and the monotony of our work-a-day life in this country tends to make any change grateful. There are, indeed, some men of naturally sluggish temperaments who become so sodden with dulness, that they never venture on the slight effort necessary to take them into the midst of social enjoyment. The stagnation of their counting-house or office-room is over them continually. Their minds gradually become averse to any intellectual movement out of the groove of their ordinary business. It takes all the shock of a visit to Europe to wake them from the death-in-life of their lethargic existence; and even this waking is often more painful than pleasant, like the plunge of a somnambulist into his bathing tub. But fortunately there are not many such as yet, though we fear, as a fact, the tribe is on the increase. On the whole we do not amuse ourselves in more woe-begone fashion in Calcutta than in other similar communities. We are not exacting in our demand for novelties, nor are we very enthusiastic about them when they come. True Hamiltonians we in our philosophy, such as it is. There may be some excitement, especially among the ladies, if it is